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perhaps a slight suggestion of this style in the house of the Union of Dairy Companies (Pienocentras).

349 In the provinces, too, state and communal building activity has been very lively in the last decades. Even to the casual observer who may know Lithuania from the preward period, it should seem remarkable that all along the railroad sections station buildings of stone have replaced the earlier Russian wooden barracks. The impression is strengthened, particularly by a visit to the district cities, for in a few years a whole series of large buildings has arisen here on Western models, above all schools and hospitals of often surprising, though necessary proportions (e.g. in Kėdainiai), and in addition many other public and private buildings. For all /170/ these buildings demonstrate a decisive effort, with the support of proven Western forms, to combine the particular purpose of the building, which is the most essential element, with a harmonious form and an overall aesthetic impression.

361 The face especially of cities such as Šiauliai, that were completely or partially destroyed in the first World War and were rebuilt in stone has completely changed. Thus the transition to stone construction proceeds in the provinces with greater and greater speed and also reaches into the villages, primarily through the example of those who return from America. This development is hastened by the effort to protect and preserve as much as possible the forests of the country, which are not in themselves large. Perhaps only a few more decades will pass and the "Lithuania of stone" which already plays a great role in architectural discussions will have partially become a reality. The character of the Lithuanian countryside would thereby experience a basic change which is for the moment unimaginable.